Co 11.36
(4) 8

ACADEMY
NAT. SCI.
PHILA.
MS. 56 #15

Alexander Mac Elwee, Junr.
815 North 45th Street
West Phila, Pa.

Sept. 1893

Paquate

"— Plants trees and
stones we note
Birds, insects, beasts and
many rural things"

Journal of a Naturalist

3622

Powellton, Ave

conversation. His dest m-

Forked River
Ocean County. N. Jersey
Club trip. Sat. Sep 2nd 93
to Monday Sep. 4th.

Round trip $2.70

Left. Pier 8. Reading RR.
this morning at 8. A.M.
The only one there was Stew-
ardson Brown. We were
surprised at not finding
Joe Crawford there.
Among the passengers was
a young man with a ~~rather~~
~~[illegible]~~ folio and vasculum whom
we did not know. We observed him for
some time and finally proved to be
accosted him. His name
~~is~~ C. F. Saunders. 307
Walnut St. We had a very
pleasant and interesting
conversation. His destin-

-ation was Asion N. J.
so that our routes lay
together for some distance.
He related an account of
a very interesting trip
last summer to Lynville
North Carolina. and also
many other places.
At Winslow Junction we
changed trains and ~~proceed~~
proceeded north on the
N. Jersey southern R.R.
at Manchester we changed
again on to the Barnegat
Branch. Arrived at
Forked River we had
some trouble about the
being in doubt as to the one the
hotels there are several
united clubs had agreed up
houses here. We finally

pitched on the Lafayette
kept by Asa G. Hilton.
Before dinner Stew. and
I took a stroll around
we are now in the hotel
office or sitting room.
awaiting for dinner
at least I am waiting
very anxiously.
5.30 P.M. We had a
very good dinner. After
dinner we went down ~~to~~
toward the bay to a wild
cranberry bog. Here we found
some good things, the most
important of which was the
long looked for Schizea
pusila. Stew found it by
accident, while putting
something in his folio. He
noticed the tiny frond

between the two parts of his folio as it lay open in the bog, he called to me and on searching further we found plenty of it, abundance I might ~~say~~ every where. Of course you have to go down on your hands and knees and search closely before you can discover the tiny plants. In the course of our wandering over the bog and across the many channels which are cut through to drain it we came across an oyster boat a small flat bottomed affair. we got aboard and helped ourselves to salt oysters. of which there was a considerable pile. There

were also some very fine clams but they were too tough, rather hard I guess to digest. Having satisfied ourselves we returned to the hotel.

9 P. M. After supper we went down to the station and strolled around while waiting for the train which was due at 7.20.

The river at the railroad here widens out considerable forming a sort of a lake. In the middle of this lake and in fact throughout the whole of it are stumps of trees, showing that where the water is now several feet deep was once a wood and

that the land has sunken. I noticed this more particularly since reading Charles Kingsley's "Town Geology" last week. This book is more or less of an agument throughout. and he reasons everything fairly. We remarked to-day for instance the rich spagnum moss in one of the cedar swamps and on digging down into the vegetable mold, reasoned and talked of this forming first peat. then coal as ages went on and it got more and more buried.

So with this lake as the surrounding woods consist chiefly of cedar

with luxurient spagnum
and other plants at their
base, probably the sunken
woods were the same.
In the course of time the
river would wash
sand and mud over
this. I say would, I
ought to say is doing it
and will continue doing
it until perhaps several
feet of a deposit is formed
then maybe the land
will rise again, and
vegetation will clothe it
as before. Thus one wood
and other [illegible]
down layer upon layer.
We read and study them
in books; but have
plainer and more

vivid is it shown in the great book of nature.
In due time the train arrived. There were a goodly number of passengers but we did not see any botanists, at least no folio and other paraphernalia of the trade ~~profession~~, hobby or study. We were disappointed of course. There are a number of hotels here and each had a coach at the station and each was filled with intended guests but apparently no botanist. On returning to the Lafayette we were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
It is on the second floor

and is a large well ventilated room. It is tolerably well furnished having two double beds, Bureau with mirror, wood stand and two toilet sets, two chairs, 2 rocking chairs and a small table. The floor is carpeted with rag-carpet, etc etc.

Everything is comfortable and what is more important clean.

I straightened out my plants which I collected this afternoon, and then wrote up my notes. Stew, has just come in and remarked in a jocose manner that I was still at my journal!

Sept 9. 43,
Hotel office, B. Pett
This morning we had
breakfast at 6.30 A.M.
There were over 13 guests
at [illegible], and the woman in
waiting said that 21 had
already had their breakfast
and had gone to the fish-
ing grounds.
We studied a copy
of the topographical map
of this section which is hang-
ing in the office and de-
cided to explore the salt
marshes on the north [illegible]
[illegible] the north [illegible] the
Forked [illegible].
Upon [illegible] the marsh
we found that they had

been cut over pretty well
for hay. We found Sa-
cardia maritima, Plant-
ago maritima, also another
Plantago, Iva frutescens
etc. etc. but all more
or less stunted and
destroyed by the mowing
machines. We returned
inland further up.
At one place we found
a white form of [illegible]
purpurea, with pure
white flowers.
Further on in a piece
of swampy ground we
found [illegible]
[illegible], also abundance
of Viola lanceolata.
In fruit. I want
to [illegible]

after some apples and when I returned I missed Stew. I called several times but hearing no reply decided to return to the hotel. It was now ½ to 12. As I got to the end of the woods near the point where we entered the salt marsh I spied Stew afraid. When she came up we proceeded at a good pace stopping once in a while to put in specimens and reached the hotel in time for dinner.

There were only four persons at the table. Dinner

difference from the
crowd here this morn-
ing.
After dinner we
went up toward the
station and there were
a field past what we
might call a dog
farm. This consisted
of small square inclosures
surround by a high fence
or stockade, inside of
which numerous dogs
were chained up, each
to a separate kennel.
They were mostly English
Irish and Chesapeake setters
and some pointers.
There were several sta-
-ades. The noise made
by the barking of the
canines was deafening.

Above the lake at the
earhead along the river
is an almost impenetra-
-ble Cedar swamp.
above that a cultivated
cranberry bog. Then another
cedar swamp succeeded
by a lake.

We made our way to the
cranberry bog, and found
it to be very rich but
in berries only, I never
seen so many cran-
-berries before bushells
upon bushells of them.

Then not being much
in the centre Steve and
I decided to separate
each taking a side of
the bog and exploring

along until we met at
the upper end. We
found several things
among which were a
Utricularia. We
then made our way
through the barrens
to the north of the second
[illegible] until we
reached the upper lake.
This we found to be full of
brontium aquaticum. we
followed the path at the
lower end and came to a
saw mill. here we met
an old fellow, who after
a short conversation invited
us to have a drink of cider.
He had been making some
and set us before a sort
of a tub under the mill
and helped us [illegible]
we drunk several glasses

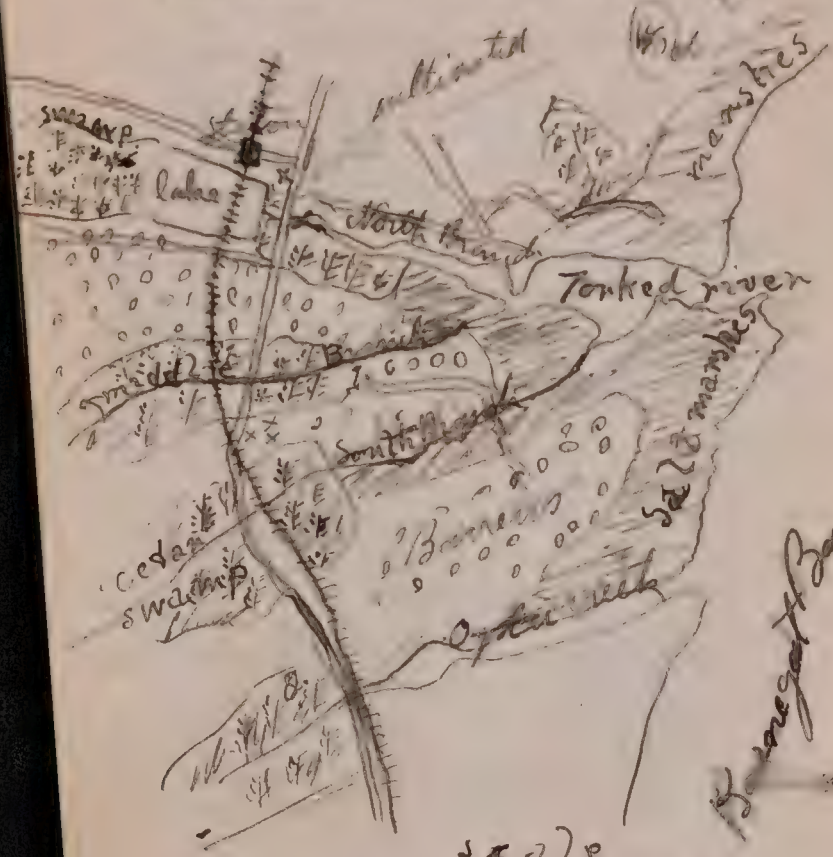
of it. We followed the road south of the river until we came to the lower end of the lower lake. Here we cut across and entered the hotel yard at the rear. It was now near 6. P. M. and had just time to wash and comb when the supper bell rang. Nearly all the guests were at the table and filled the long dining room.

After supper we followed the Barnegat road to where the R. R. crosses it, about 1 mile below the hotel. Prospecting as we went along. We found a Solidago with

closely appressed leaves in the swamp at the R.R. crossing. It was now pitch dark and we decided to return. I missed my knife, and remembered to have left it at a spot where we stopped at the lower lake. I'll get out there with morning and try to find it. It is now near 9 P.M. and time to turn in.

vicinity of

Forked River, N. Jersey.



scale

Inch to 1 mile.

Locality explored Sept. 4. 1893 east of R. R. and South of the North Branch to the bay. to Oyster creek.

Sept. 6. 1893.

~~When I got up at about 6. A.M.~~ Before breakfast I ~~immediately~~ hurried over to the south end of the lake to where I had put in my last specimens and searched in vain for my knife. Where I had left it was too conspicuous for any one to have passed it without seeing it.

I got back to the hotel just as the breakfast bell rang.

After Breakfast I went to the Hardware - Grocery - dry-goods - and General merchandise store and purchased a strong bladed knife for 45 cents.

This is a most import-

-ant tool a botanist requires. Without it, you feel lost. you do not care to go anywhere. you would just as soon be without your plant Press.

Before starting out I took a short sketch, or rather copy of that part of the topographical map which we intended to work.

We followed the Barnegat turnpike S. to the RR. crossing then along the RR. to Oyster creek. Working our way through the bassens along the edge of the cedar swamp on the north bank, we struck a road and followed it past a prosperous looking

farmhouse. and out onto
the salt marshes.
By the way. we were
surprised at the state
of the farm houses all
around this section.
Although the fields are
very barren and poor look-
ing yet the houses seem
to be with one or two solitary exceptions very comfotable
and kept in excellant
repair. Those farms North
of the North branch are more
fertile looking.
In this neighborhood
we found [illegible] partinia —
(species + in abundance form-
ing great clumps (I first thought it
was elevated banks) great
clumps. or groves. 8. to 10
feet. high. further on
Rostel [illegible] Virginia

were flowering in abundance intermingled with Hibiscus moschentos (swamp rose-mallow) We also collected some scirpus etc.

But the mosquitos were fearful. At every step dense clouds rose from the damp sedges and grasses settling on our clothes ~~and~~ faces and hands; sinking and drilling with their sharp angles through the cuticle and pumping blood as if "their very lives depended on how soon they could get enough.

When the wind blowed they were not so bad but even then they would hang on the windward

side of us, then would we suffer. To protect ourselves we make hoods out of our handkerchiefs by tieing two corners together and putting it over our heads and tieing the other two corners under our chin, turned our coat-collars up putt our hats on and stuck our hands as deep into our pockets as possible. By this arrangement we left only the eyes and mouth exposed. Not finding much more we cut across the N. E. pt. of the barrens to the marshes S. of the South Branch. There we seen

one plant of the White Gerardia purpurea.

Working our way west we struck a road which led to a bridge across the South branch. We were thus fortunate as we had expected to have gone all the way to the R.R. and crossed the bridge there.

We explored the ~~[illegible]~~ marsh at the end of this peninsula and were fortunate in finding Gerardia maritima, Polygonum maritimum, Statice, Salicornia and many others. We were sorely tempted to take a swim here, but the land

breeze had whipped up the water and washing the soft peaty muddy banks, had made the water rather rusty.
We were fortunate again in finding another bridge across the Middle branch. There were some farms here and we took especial care to sample the orchards as the passed, putting in supplys of apples and grapes.
We were now on the peninsula between the North and south branches and further north than we wanted to go. as we wished to examine the pine swamp at the R.R. crossing.

and accordingly made our way thither.

On Saturday when we found Schizea. Stew said that it was usually associated with a Lycopodium or club-moss, which grew plentifully there abouts.

When we got to the pine swamp we noticed the Lycopodium, and immediately began searching, and we were both rewarded by finding plenty of the little fern among the lichens and sphagnum on small hillocks throughout the swamp.

We both satisfied having found the

fringe the first thing on saturday and the last on monday and cared not for what else we might find.

I think and Stev. thinks the same that this plant is not as rare as it is said to be, but being so small it is very difficult to detect.

There will always be plenty of it where we found it on saturday.

Returning along the R.R. we noticed Sarracenia purpurea (pitcher plant) in great abundance. Especially along the edge of the cedar swamps. There the plants

flowering scapes were bunched together as thick as they could be. Some of the patches were very large, being over nine inches deep. I procured several specimens.

We reached the hotel about 12. Noon.

I might also record that Hudsonia ericoides and H. tomentosa was abundant in the barrens in this section. One spot in the peninsula between Middle and South branches was found H. tomentosa covering a field of more than ½ acres.

After dinner we attended

our trip to-gether and
wanted around the Office
conversing with a Dr.
Witherill a young Phila.
(Jefferson college) physician
who apparently has a
good practice here. and
John S. Tilden the genial
son and business manager
of our host. It developed
that John Murray. the
founder of the Universalist
church in America.
came out from England
and was wrecked of
the Barnegat coast in
1770. He landed at this
point and built ~~with~~
with his own hands
a church just a short
distance above the hotel

We saw it as we passed up, from the train, it is a plain structure with high peaked gables. The gable and walls were colored red. I think they were brick. They must be because John S. said that it was over an hundred years old, and is the identical church which the "Father of American Universalism" built.

From this point the society spread and found a firm root in the New England states which is its stronghold yet. All these facts

agree with the record.
We were driven down to the station in time for the 2.46 P.M. train for ~~the city~~ Manchester.
At Manchester I done a little botanizing.
We reached the city without further incident about 7.00 P.M. and I got home a little before 8. After supper I began to put away my stuff and got through about 1 A.M.
I have nearly 160 sheets of specimens representing about 150 species. This is the largest haul I have made in one trip yet. The exact number of new species collected I will not know until I work them up.

The Hotel people were very nice. None of that "wondering what the deuce you're going to do with those weeds" sort of people. All seemed to be courteous and intelligent. From John G. who directed us to the best spots in the quickest ~~manner~~ way, to the stable man who ~~volunteered~~ the information that we'd find plenty of sweet hay in the meadows below"

7/5/93

Sept. 2nd 1898

1 Bartonia tenella, Muhl.
2 Habenaria virescens Spreng.
3 Rhyncospora alba, Vahl.
4 Andropogon Virginicus, L.
5 Rhyncospora capillacea Tor?
6 Juncus marginatus, Rostk.
7 Helianthus angustifolius, L.
8 Narthecium Americanum
9 Calamagrostis Nuttalliana? Steud
10 Eryngium Virginianum
11 Lophiola aurea Hæmodoracea Ker.
12 Tiedmannia rigida. Coulter & Rose
13 Schizaea pusilla, Purch
14 Eupatorium resinosum Tor
15 Coreopsis trichosperma. Mich.
16 Phlox maculata. L.
17 Cyperus ovularis. Tor.
18 Pneumathes alba. L.
19 Xyris Caroliniana Walt.
20 Habenaria tridentata. Hook.

Fabred River N. J. Sept 3. 1879

21 Woodwardia angustifolia, Sm.
22 Eupatorium perfoliatum, red form
23 Solidago rugosa. Mill.
24 Panicum sanguinale, L.
25 Paspalum laeve Michx.
26 Ganga tomentosa, Nutt.
27 Quercus coccinea, Wang
28 Oenothera fruticosa, L.
29 Viola lanceolata.
30 Proserpinacea palustris L.
31 " pectinacea, Lam.
32 Hypericum virgatum, Lam.
33 Lachnanthes tinctoria, Ell.
34 Gladium mariscoides, Tor.
35 Polygala lutea L.
36 Gerardia purpurea L.
37 " " Var. alba.
38 Spiranthus Cernua, Richard
39 Sagittaria Variabilis Engelm.
40 Pycnanthemum aristatum, Mix.
41 Cassia Chamaecrista L

42 Helenium autumnale, L.
43 Discopleura capillacea D.C.
44 Hydrocotyle umbellata, L
45 Eupatorium rotundifolium L.
46 Iva frutescens L.
47 Elodes campanulata Pers.
48 Plantago maritima L.
49 Helianthemum corymbosum, Mx.
50 Eupatorium hyssopifolium, L.
51 Juncus Canadensis J. Gay.
52 Dulichium spathaceum Pers.
53 Amaranthus albus L.
54 Pinus mitis, Mx.
55 Cyperus Nuttallii Torr.
56 ~~Solidago stricta~~ Ait.
57 " speciosa, Nutt. V. angustat.
58 Lespedeza violacea Pers.
59 Hudsonia tomentosa, Nutt.
60 Gerardia tenuifolia, Vahl.
61 Acalypha Virginica L.
62 Solidago ~~Vaph. gracilens Nutt.~~ nemoralis. Ait.
63 Cassandra calyculata Don.

Forked River N.J. Sept. 2nd 3rd 4th 1893
(continued)

64 Aster nemoralis. Ait.
65 " umbellatus, Mill.
66 Drosera filiformis. Raf.
67 Utricularia gibba. L. ?
68 " cornuta, Alx.
69 Magnolia glauca L.
70 Eriophorum Virginicum L.
71 [illegible]
72 Hieracium Marianum, Willd
73 Chrysopsis Mariana, Nutt.
74 Liatris spicata, Willd.
75 Cicuta maculata, Linn.
76 Polygala cruciata L.
77 Solidago stricta Ait!
78 grass. ?
79 Lysimachia stricta Ait. ?
80 Vaccinium corymbosum, Linn.
81 Aster spectabilis Ait!!
82 Asclepium stans, Michx.
83 Woodwardia Virginica, Smith.
84 Acnida cannabina L.
continued on page 47. of this note book

continued on page 47. of this note book

~~Nockamixon Bucks Co.~~
~~Pa Sat. Sept 16th to Mon~~
~~Sept 18. by myself.~~

~~Train from Broad St. 12 ft.~~
~~Round trip. $2.84.~~

West Phila
Sat. afternoon
Sept. 16th '93

I took a ramble this afternoon as far as the Belmont Cricket Club at 49th Station thence across to 56th St woods. My object was to get leaves and fruit of trees and other plants collected earlier in the season. I got 2 species of Quercus in 56th St woods one of which I Phillips was rather hard to reach so [illegible]

to be content with a spring or so. On one of the vacant fields near 30th & Baltimore Ave. is a large spot where sods had been cut off last spring. I notice that on this spot, (and it is quite extensive.) a thick crop of ambrosia artemisiæfolia (roman wormwood) has sprung. It is rather remarkable. This land has not I believe been turned under by the plough for years.

There are one of two other things among it, but the ambrosia predominates where the sod has been cut off. growing densely to a uniform height of 7 or 8 inches.

In many cultivated fields further on. I noticed plenty of it. But it is not so remarkable in such situations.

Specimens collected

1 Hieracium
2 Chenopodium
3 Oxalis.
4 grass.
5 Linaria vulgaris.
6 Polygonum aviculare
7 Xanthium strumarium?
8 Alnus serrulata
9 Polygonum
10 Cuphea viscosissima
11 Juncus —
12 —
12 — plellos.
13 Liquidamber styraciflua
14 Rosa —
15

16 Apterium
17 Anoecura triphyllum [illegible]
18
19 Hypericum [illegible]
20 Datura Stramonium L.

Sunday Sept. 17 1893
Holly Beach, C. Mey Co
taking in Wildwood & Anglesea.
[illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Goldsmith [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
rains these last [illegible]
I [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] for another week, the
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] -

[illegible]

Specimens Collected.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

Five mile Beach. N.J. 9/17/93

15

16

17

18

19

20

Lippia lanceolata, Mich.
which we found in great
abundance at Holly beach.
has its distribution described
in Gray's Manual as E. Penn.
to Minn. and south westward.
In the catalogue of plants of
N. Jersey by N. L. Britton in
the State Geological report the
only locality given is waste
ground Federal St wharf
Camden, Parker.
I collected it at Milford
last Sept. 1892.
I did not look for it there
this year. but less than
a mile south of it
at Holly beach. it is
very plentiful. part of the
station.

I noticed when examining the flowers of Iva frutescens collected at Forked river, had that the inside of the scales of the involucre had a shining green and apparently (?) wet appearance. When tasted it had a very bitter principal.

Sat, Sept 23 [illegible]
Board [illegible], en route to
Nockamixon, Pa.
[illegible] from Board St. 12. N.
fare for 2 days $2.70.

Nockamixon Cliffs

I am sitting now [illegible]
under the [illegible] of a large
ledge at the base of the cliffs.
Unfortunately it has [illegible]
on to rain and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] down which we
descended last spring [illegible]
when we found [illegible]
bulbifera. I am only about
half way thus [illegible]

Succulent. Pulpal & succulent fruit

Bacate A hard fruit imbedded in succulent mass
Berries - Berry proper Tomato.

1 Amphisarca orange lemon
2 Pepo Cucurbitaceae = Gigantia Berries = A firm
[illegible]

Drupaceous A succulent fruit imbedded in hard mass
1 drupe proper - Cherry - peach - plum
cocoa-nut.

2 Pome = Apple pear Mellon

Dry Simple fruits.

Capsular, folicle X Pa[illegible] Magnolia
Legume

Splitting, [illegible] Pop[illegible] [illegible]

Achene X [illegible] Achene [illegible] X [illegible]

Succulent [illegible] Achenes [illegible]

2 Caryopsis, X Gasses.

While Achenes can be separated the outer covering from the seed proper
In The caryopsis, the seed proper [illegible] to the outer coat.

[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible]

that the ovoids of the scales

I noticed when examining the flowers of Iva frutescens collected at Forked river, had

coming down right fast.

The journey from Phila. was without any incident. At Trenton the Bristol car from Phila. was detached from the New York train and was coupled to the Belvidere [illegible]. The hills and roadsides are glorious with Aster and Goldenrods.

The little blue Aster with linear leaves I suppose it. Lindenfolium is plentiful along the roadsides.

Arrived at Dickerson I decided to go up along the base of the cliffs to the [illegible] down which we descended last spring, and where we found Cyclophorus bulbiferus. I was only about half way there when the

are arrested my progress
It is too getting dark
I found several nice
things so far. Among
which are Solidago sp.
squarrosa Mehl described
as rather rare. I can see L.
S. latifolia L. Aster
conyzoides and another
one which I have not decided
yet. Eupatorium aperatoides
is very abundant, and
all around in front of me
as I write there large
white conjunctions of flowers
are bending under the
weight of the rain.
Despite the miserable
weather I am in good
spirits. Life is sweet, and
I think it is more so

[illegible]

tt to the naturalist who
possesses the key to all the
mysteries of nature. How
pleasant it would be if
we could exist without
coming in contact with
civilization. To live with
nature among her wilds.
But I think that contact
with agreeable and dis-
agreeable is good, because
the we see the contrast
and value the beautiful
the more.
Last week we went
to Barnwood and some
of the most strains of
music then heard have
been [illegible] in my
head ever since. The
morning [illegible]
[illegible]

front of the building
and played some sacred
music among which
"Come ye disconsolate"
was one of the pieces.
The solemn strains of
that rich selection are
dingling in my head yet.
No wonder I feel good
here with the magnifi-
cent cliffs towering over
and above me, rich in
Indian legend, with
beautiful wild flowers
at my feet, while through
the leafy screen of trees
skirting the road and
canal, the broad Dela-
ware is seen, flowing
towards the sea with a grand
[illegible]

[illegible]

— the Jersey side, one
[illegible] bills,
mostly one above another
some covered with trees
while others are cultivated
each field with distinct
colour of its own brown
green, or yellow — mind
one of some gigantic
checker board.
My room in the hotel is
at the back part of the
building looking out upon
the cliffs. I [illegible]
[illegible] outlook [illegible]
[illegible] my [illegible]
[illegible] journey.
It [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Nochamum Sep. 23 93 [illegible]

1 Eupatorium aquatoides
2 Aster sagittifolius
3 Solidago latifolia L.
4 Solidago ulmosa
5 Aspidium marginale
6 Woodsia ilvensis
7 Asplenium trichomanes
8 Solidago caesia Linn.
9 Solidago [illegible]
10 Aster [illegible]
11 Aralia [illegible] L.
12 Helianthus divaricatus
13 Lobelia [illegible]

Sept. 24

14 Aster Novae Belgiae
Asplenium ebeneum
" felix femina
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Phryopteris [illegible]
[illegible] Iklinanthus decapitatum
[illegible] Pastinaca [illegible]
[illegible] Achillea millefolium
[illegible] Verbascum thapsus L.
[illegible] Aspidium marginale
[illegible] Vitis [illegible]
[illegible] Chenopodium
[illegible] polyspermum
[illegible]
[illegible] Gomus [illegible]
[illegible] Schmeyeria lobata
[illegible] Sassafras officinale [illegible]
[illegible] Celastrus [illegible]
[illegible] Urtica
[illegible] Sedentia pedatum
[illegible] Fraxinus [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Paronychia dichotoma
[illegible] Cunila Mariana L.
[illegible]
[illegible] Aster [illegible]
[illegible]

Newsweek hotel Nedrumpan Pa.
Sept 24. 1873
9. P.M.

This morning I went over the hill to the swamps at the foot of the next plateau. I found several interesting plants. On returning I intended to come down the ravine which we came down last spring, but went about 1 mile further south in [illegible] and came down a very steep ravine just at the upper end of Kinterville. The descent in many places was dangerous and in some places the water leaped over a ledge on precipice 30 and 40 [illegible] high.

Had I gone up at first I would never have allowed the descent. I noticed plenty of Acer spicatum but not fruit.

Cystopteris bulbifera

Nearly we noticed in the ravine last spring I did not find I tried to locate that ravine but without success.

On reaching the hotel, I found there a very intelligent [illegible] whose place is about [illegible] He stayed with us to dinner. He is an enthusiastic archaeologist of the region and has a smaller one of the national [illegible].

In the course of [illegible]

conversation he said that the scene before us on the Jersey side was the site of one of the greatest of Indian battles.
There were two tribes of Indians inhabiting the banks of the Delaware. The Lenapes on the Pa side and the Parvenues or some such name on the Jersey side. They had a dispute about the night of fishing in the narrows which extends from here up to near Rangeville which was then and so to this [illegible] of splendid fishing ground. The two tribes were at loggerheads for a considerable time [illegible]

one day, the Lenapes several hundreds strong crossed the river, and were met on the level land on the other side by an equal number of the other tribe. Here they fought a fearful battle to the death, until the sun descended on the bloody scene. The slaughter had been so great that only a handful of men on either side were all that was left of the hundreds that were, before the fight began. A man named Lamb who owns the site and other land about states that his Grandfather for many years used to prop up the posts

for his fence rails with
the dried skulls which
be plowed up in the field
Continuing the conversation
he stated that arrow-
heads, stone hatchets,
stound stones with holes
in the centre (I forget the name he
gave them) for holding down
fishing nets. [illegible]
pottery and other articles
are commonly found.
The [illegible] regular Indian
quarry several miles [illegible]
here at Durham, where
they made their arrow-
heads [illegible]
[illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible]. There is another
quarry about 16 miles
below here

He also told of an
Indian chief one of the
last of his tribe who
owned thousands of acres
of land all around him
and who was persuaded
to sell his land to some
of the white settlers.
He went away for
a few years but
finally came back and
settled along the cliffs.
He passed his remaining
years hunting trapping
and fishing and when
he died his people buried
him at a point between
the river and the canal
just below the drawed
bridge from Hawley's.
The spot is to this day
called the Indian [illegible]

burying ground.
Just about 200 yards below this was the Indian pottery, where many fine specimens and fragments have been found. It is situated on the speakers property, he pointed the spot out to me later in the afternoon, when ploughing here it is very common to turn up pottery with the Indian marking on them.
After dinner I went down along the [illegible] head to hunt for fresh grounds of [illegible] struck [illegible] but the [illegible] company had [illegible]

everything down along
the banks where it
grows. There is plenty
of it coming up again
but they are all young
foods. I secured
several young plants
for Louis Schneider.
Returning to the hotel
I left my traps on the
porch and then went
up the glen behind
the barn. I followed
a path which I imagine
must have been of
Indian origin as it
leads to the highest
and dismal part of
the glen such a place
that a white man
would never dream of
bothering about.

After supper I took a walk along the ~~cliffs~~ base of the cliffs for about a mile and sat down on a log, and ruminated for nearly an hour. Of course it was dark but I could discerne the outline of the cliffs. What a romantic place. I could almost imagine a troop of braves coming along and scalping me. No wonder the old Indian chief regretted his bargain and returned again to his beloved Nockamixon, the home of his forefathers, and which was their happy hunting ground. This over early [illegible]

learned to know nature first, I here like a true child of the forest would be hunt and spend the remainder of his days until death over-took him.

I could almost turn hermit and live here all alone myself.

When I returned I plunged on the wagon fan and hit then came upstairs and am now writing up my notes. I have spent the shutters wide and pulled the bed closer to the window so that when I wake in the morning I can shake right up the bridge cliffs at the rocks covered with lichens mosses and fern

at the trees growing
out of the clefts, in such a
manner that one would
wonder how they obtain
nourishment. Ah! how
beautiful nature is, how
grand! how munificent
and lavish
draping mother earth
with her myriad of forms.
I know not nor care
but little of the happiness
of heaven or of the future
state. This earth is my
heaven I do not wish a
better. and gazing upon
such a scene as I expect
to look upon when I wake
to morrow morning I
could like the old Indian
chief die content and
happy, and pass on to
the [illegible]

Aug. 1893

Some plants observed in E. Scotland July and Aug. 1892 By the Rev. Edward S. Marshall M.H.T.L.S.

James Britton Esq.
18. West square Southwark
S. E. London Eng.
Editor, Journal of Botany

Centrosema Virginianum Benth

This beautiful flowering plant was found by Mr. H. C. Smith several years ago at Anglesea N.J. at a point about 50 yards or so N. West from the hotel opposite the station on the edge of the salt marsh. Mr. Smith told of his discovery to Dr Brinton, who in turn gave the information away

to Frank Barset, surveyor man, Hammontown N.J.

It seems that Barset set to work and dug up the plants. I do not know if he took any seed to raise. but it is said that he cleared over $800.00 in one season from the sale of the plants which he no doubt advertised.

When we were at Anglesea on Sept. 17. last we searched the locality well. Dr Millar. Messrs John and Schneider had all seen the plant growing and flowering ~~before~~ in this spot. and were sure they knew it well

but there was not a vestige to be seen not even a pod. The pods are about 4 inches long.

We came to the conclusion that the plant was exterminated, and judging from the facts already known and stated, readily concluded that our thanks were due to Mr. Basset for thus despoiling the locality of this ~~gorgeous~~ beautiful flowering plant. This comes of telling localities of rare plants especially to a florist, and we ~~owe~~ our obligations to Dr. Brinton for his very earnest effort at diffusing knowledge.

It is much to be

regretted that this spirit is beginning to make itself manifest among our American Botanists. That of hunting up rare plants a~~nd hunting the Locality. I mean keeping it secret or worse~~ still and exterminating them so that no one else can get them. It is very common in the old world. In fact it is no new thing to read in the columns of the "Gardener's Chronicle" Lond. "The Garden" of London "Journal of Botany" etc. etc. of certain plants being exterminated from

localities where they were once known to be abundant. Some are so foolish as to give localities, thus giving the impetus to collectors to swoop down and gobble the rarity up.

One case is fresh in my recollection of a plant in the North of Ireland, where the locality was given. As usual it was scooped up, and one collector was so unscrupulous as to collect such a quantity as to practically exterminate the species, and then shortly after advertise ~~the~~ specimens for sale. He, when accused of course denied it, but the spirit still lurks in the breast of many

to try and possess that which others can't get. Thus the less specimens there are of the plant the more value is set on them.

We ought to try and cultivate a broader feeling on this side of the ocean. If we study nature just for the love of nature, then for the love of it, we should not despoil her of her beauties. And when one finds a rare plant, instead of securing a specimen or two besides numerous duplicates, if their number be few, we should help

...ture to disseminate
her species, and become
more or less thoroughly
settled before we let
our friends know.
Our motto should be
that which is the basis
of this great nation's pros-
-perity viz:- "Live and
let live"

Sept. 26/93

Sunday afternoon Oct. 1. 1893
West Parker
1 Chenopodium
2
3 Lit. dayon [illegible]
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

[illegible] Oct. 2 [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

George Malthouse
Laboratory
Royal Botanical Garden
Edinburgh Scotland

Next rainy day. Oct 25 93
Call on Edmund J. Kirk stationer
1760 N. 3rd St.
concerning folios for choir
music. also inquire about
making cover for collection
of fern specimens.
Call on Mr. Collins.
Collins & Co.
15th & Chesnut. and
get 50 labels printed for
the New Mexico plants
Call at some of the
auction rooms. and
hunt up a bookcase

~~get 600 Gems covers.~~
" 150 paste boards
for order boards.
get X ruled paper to
cover boards.
Thursday Oct. 12. 1893

Solidago sempervirens.
In West Philadelphia.
A little more than
three weeks (Sept. 16). I found
a Solidago growing on
the waste ground at
Sansom and Meadows sts.
It was a tall plant and
had light green fleshy
leaves. The flowers were
still in the bud state.
As the plant was some-
what peculiar to me in
such a situation I
resolved to watch it

I suspected at the time that it looked like S. sempervirens. but how could this species get here what its native habitat is the salt marshes and low grounds along rivers near the seaboard. usually damp ground.

However such was the only description its could answer to, when I collected the flowers, 2 weeks later. I ~~have~~ examined it again last saturday Oct. 7. and confirmed my former decision.

There are 3 clumps of plants, of about 4 to 5 plants in each. One

clump of plants. At the end of the broken fence had their flowers all scorched by a fire of brush wood. These are 4 to 5 feet high. The next clump is about 15 feet south under the fence. But these had had their beautiful golden yellow flowers plucked off. I was fortunate in getting one fairly good specimen which had been broken down and thus the flowers were hid in the herbage surrounding it. These plants are smaller about 3 feet high.

The last clump is about 10 feet east of the second clump and

are well developed plants with base and stem leaves green and full grown. They are not so tall as the others.

All of them are growing in ashes or dirt in which coal ashes largely prevails, and have a healthy look to be in such a dry position.

If they are S. sempervivum, the only theory I can suggest as to how they got there is:— that some one brought a bouquet from the sea shore(?) and when it had dried up and lost color, had been [illegible] which

and eventually carted off and dumped here; where the seeds kept a foothold.
Alex MacClure. J. [illegible]

Sat. Oct. 14. 1893

This afternoon I went out to Lansdowne to see Dr. Mac Farlane. His house is a neat little stone house below Pennock's greenhouses about 1 square South from the station.

His sister responded to the door-bell, and after a short wait while she got ready we went through the woods, to where the Professor was at work. We were accompanied by his two little sons, Allister and Ernest, very lively

and romping young
chaps.
Arrived at when he was at
work in one of the fern houses
he showed me his sensitive
plants and the results of his
studies and investigations
as to their movements.
Mimosa pudica. when
one of the leaflets of one of the
pinnae was stimulated and
waiting two or three seconds
the leaflets began to close
face to face. The curiosity was
the flushing of the pulvinus
or small swelling or enlargement
close under the insertion of the
leaflets as the disturbed sap
or bioplasm traveled down
the midrib. When it reached

the last pair, there was a sudden cessation of motion for a few seconds, then all of a sudden the petiole droped down, after which the other pinnae closed almost simultaneously. In waiting for the leaves to the reopen to their normal condition the Dr. said that those nearest the cotyledons reopened soonest usually above 5 minutes. the other leaves varying from 2 to 3 minute from the one below until the last or those preceding the flowers which took from 12 to 15 minutes to regain the normal position. These phenomena were much regulated by the

temperature and amount of air prevailing in the house. The motions were more pronounced in high temperatures.

Schrankia angustata, H.e.

was also interesting in showing the travelling of the disturbed element down the leaflets of the plant. It was remarked in this plant, that whichever side was disturbed or stimulated the leaflets on that side were the first to move upward, then the one opposite turned up. Alternately, beginning on the disturbed side until the base was reached.

Oxalis (dendrobium?)

had a peculiarity in-
so much that the coty-
ledons had a contrary
movement to that of the
regular leaves. While the
cotyledons moved face to
face the others moved back
to back. He has made
a series of photos showing
the leaf movements of
this plant from early morning
to late evening. These
he exhibited at the last
meeting of the Bot. section,
A.M.S. and also described
fully the actions of the
plant.

~~Other~~ Other species of
Oxalis and Phaseolus
were cultivated which
illustrated the sensitive
movements when touched

to a more or less degree.
Prof. Mac Farlane has studied the subject very well. and I expect he will explain some important points in regard to movements of p bioplasm as exhibited in those sensitive plants.
Leaving the houses we rambled about here He showed me the hog-pea-nut Amphicarpaea Monoica Nutt. A hill near here had been full of it. but hogs had recently rooted the plants up to get at the underground nuts, which they like very well and can find equally well.

The plant is evidentally not inappropriately named. We found lots however at a spot further away from the hog feeding ground and collected a number of specimens. I found out since I came home that the manuel states that only one of the fruits is rarely ripened (the aerial form) and that the underground fruit is rarely more than one to each filament. I have specimens showing both fruits on one plant. also a plant with two fruits on one filiment. I collected new here Flowers of Hamamelis Virginiana. also Epiphegus

near the house we found a Polygonum
I forget what he ~~at~~ called it. I can't place it in the manual.
It is an erect plant with a drooping raceme
The leaves deep green ovate. truncate at base, etc.
He showed me a little glass house he had built to keep plants for study during winter.
At supper I met his wife and also his mother a very nice old lady.
After supper we retired to the parlor and talked botanical lore until about 8. P.M. when

I left to get the 8.15 train for the City. I had a most pleasant and instructive afternoon and we hope to meet again, for another talk.

I collected on the way to 49th St Station ~~the~~ Stevigo of the chesnut with the involucres attached, also S. Solidago sempervirens from Meadow St, already mentioned on a previous page of this note book. which Dr. Ellen Farlane confirms to be true.

10/14/93 / 10 P.M.

Williamson [illegible]
Del. Co. [illegible]
Sunday Oct. 15, 1893
[illegible] from 48th [illegible]
[illegible] 63 [illegible]

In the Tahlane [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Williamson [illegible]
[illegible]

Arrived at Williamson
but searched in vain
for Gentians.
Coll several forms of
Asters.
Asplenium
Aster
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

In the last number of the "Garden & Forest" Oct. 18th 1893 there is an article on the Genus Halesia by N. L. Britton. in which he proposes to change the name Halesia to Mohria after Dr. Charles Mohr of Mobile, Alabama. His reasons are that Halesia was adopted by Browne for a West Indian species ~~which Genus~~ 1755 (Civ. & Nat. Hist. Jamaica) which genus had already been established by Linn. under the name of Guettarda 1753 on a Javan species. Specimens of Halesia as we know it ~~was first~~ were ~~present~~ to Dr Ellis by Dr. Garden of Charles Town So. Carolina. Ellis in turn

sent a specimen to Linnæus
1756 or 57 proposing the name
Halesia, from Dr Stephen Hales
author of "Vegetable Statics" etc.
which was adopted by Linn.
tho' not published in such in his
Syst. Nat. 1759

Halesia Browne 1755 thus antedates
Halesia. Ellis. 1759 by 4 years

Prof. Britton claims that
the latter name is a homonym
and cannot therefore stand.

I care not what he
claims, I think it is
absolutely absurd that the
name should be upset,
after having been in use
now over 134 years and
applied to one plant only and
one which has no other
synonym. Not only that

but the fact that it is known all over the world and cultivated under this name.
No nursery man's catalogue is complete without it: and is always described as ~~the most beautiful~~ one of the best native flowering shrub.
It is simply ridiculous to propose any other name as Linn. says: May 30. 1759 "If a genus once well established be liable to alteration there can be no certainty in Botany".

Mohria. Swartz.
M. thurifraga
M. Achilleifolia
Small genus of elegant ferns. The above two species are in cultivation. Native of S. Africa.

Saturday Oct 28th 1893
Short Hills, N.J.
Pitcher & Manders exhibition
of Chrysanthemums.
Rain from [illegible]
When I visited Dr Mac
Farlane at his house on
Oct 14 he said that he had
had an invitation to Pitcher
& Manders private exhibition
of chrysanthemums at their nurseries at Short
Hills N. J. and that he would
like to have me go along with
him. A few days before you
he wrote me telling me that
they had made up a party
to go on one ticket which
would be much cheaper.
There was 16 in the party.
Including Mrs Pennock
Freeman Hausberger, Rand

James, Mrs. [illegible] Hunt and
sister, [illegible] Wiseman
[illegible]

We traveled [illegible] P.R.R.
as far as Newark [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] through
the centre of the town [illegible]
[illegible]
Western R.R.

We got a train here which
landed us at Short Hills
about 11 A.M.

The approach to the [illegible]
is through a beautiful park
thickly planted with trees.
The houses hung as it were
on a hill facing the [illegible]
The heating apparatus is in the
centre. The packing house runs
east of this while the offices
runs west. South from the
boilers as a centre runs the

large palm house, which contains magnificent specimens of various palms. In this house is the famous avenue of tree ferns. These are simply magnificent. There are three rows of these many are in tubs. but the largest ones in the centre of the house are planted right in the ground. The trees are all sizes and from bri[illegible] to nearly 2 feet in diameter branching off from the house are smaller ones which contain Palms. ferns [illegible] etc etc.

North of the offices is the Chrysanthemum range. The are large well built houses 25 × 200

Over the hill are the
Orchid houses 21 in number,
There were many orchids in
bloom, but not as many
as would be in flower
in the spring.
Across the R.R. they
have the herbaceous garden.
These are cultivated in
~~beds~~, oblong beds,
At the lower end of this
place is a small pond
with swampy margins
in which Irises are planted.
It is said that in spring
this place is gorgeous,
There are many water plants
in the pond. At season
of the year however there
is not much to be seen
outside

Catalogue of specimens collected at Forked River N. J. Sept. 2-4, 1893 (continued from page 18.)

85 Aster tenuifolius L.
86 Statice Limonium L. Var. Carolinianum
87 Salicornia herbacea L.
88 Polygonum maritimum L.
89 Atriplex patulum L. Var. hastatum Gray
90 Gerardia maritima Raf.
91 Pluchea camphorata, D. C.
92 Kosteletzkya Virginica Gray.
93 Spartina polystachya Willd.
94 Baccharis halimifolia L.
95 Polygonella articulata, Meisn.
96 Viburnum cassinoides, L. ?
97
98 Sagittaria variabilis. Engel. V. gracilis. Eng.
99 Lilium superbum. fruit. Manchester
100 Pontederia cordata "
101 Saponaria officinalis. "
102
103

Manchester N. J. Sept 4. 1893 R. R. Junction.

104 Sarracenia purpurea L

105 Lycopus sessilifolius. Gray!

106 Scirpus subterminalis (Torr.)

107

108

Plants brought from New Mexico by Mrs D. W. Collins. Collected July 1893.

Last June Mrs Collins wrote me saying that she was going on a journey to New Mexico to the home of her Indian protege Philip Allen Bailey, and that she would collect ~~a few~~ some plants for me whenever she would get a chance.

Accordingly I fitted up a light weight portable botanical press containing a supply of dryers and folders and gave it to her, also directions as to collecting & pressing etc. etc.

She left Phila. on

July 4. and arrived at ~~Santa Fe~~ Albuquerque where she [illegible] about 4 days later. She then pursued her journey to Laguna which is the nearest station on the S. Pacific R.R. to the village of Paguate (pronounced pōwēta) where Cliff Bailey's father and relations reside. This place is about 20 miles from Laguna.

At Laguna Mrs Collins made her first collections viz. on July 11th and on the same day according to the labels she arrived at Paguete where she also made collections.

The weather was very warm and she suffered somewhat, besides being unable to [illegible]

the natives, it was very inconvenient. Mrs Bailey also being so unfortunate as to have forgotten her mother tongue, it being about 8 years since she first left her home.

The 13th of July sees Mrs Collins back at Laguna (She came back to Laguna on the 12th according to the dates on the specimens.)

Apparently they made a second trip to Paquate as the Alfalfa specimens are dated "Paquate July, "

On July 20 we again find them at Laguna or I should say Mrs. Collins only, for I believe she left Mrs Bailey with her parents.

On the 29th Mrs Collins was at Santa Fe, where [illegible] the Indian

nut pine, or pinjon and other plants. I understand that Miss Bailey not liking the ~~prospect~~ circumstances of her being again united ~~with~~ under the paternal roof-tree, took French leave and joined Mrs Collins at Santa Fe. I cannot trace the history of their wanderings after the 29th of July which was the date of the last collecting.

When Mrs Collins arrived home in August I called upon her and recieved the plants. I was not able to do much with them until recently owing to a lack of time and references.

I took them to the A. N. S. and with the aid of the excellent [illegible]

there, and some hints
as to identification from
Prof. Thomas Meehan and
Mr. Redfield the curator
I made them out to be
as follows in the [illegible]:
I had also occasion to
refer to the following work:
"Gray's Manual of Botany"
6th edition, edited by Watson.
Gray's synoptical flora
of the U. S. north of Mexico
Coulter's Rocky mountain
Flora. By J. M. Coulter.
This work is very incomplete
and wants to be revised
"Young's Botany of Texas"

List:—

1 Hoffmanseggia Jamesii H. S.
Identified by means of the small
[illegible] black [illegible] with over

the leaves

2. Cleome integrifolia, F & S.

3 Euphorbiaceae?

A small woody plant branching freely growing from six inches to a foot high. The leaves are small and oval, some opposite and others alternate, densely whitish tomentose. most of those plants have this hairy appearance.

Mr Collins said this was almost the only green plant near the spring. Coll at Pagnette.

4, Mirabelis multiflora Hay

5, Suaeda Torreyana, Watson.

Chenopodiaceae very peculiar

6 Senecio Douglassii D.C.

A very fleshy succulent plant with narrow leaves

New Mexico (continued)

7, Datura meteloides, D.C.
Solanaceae This is a near relative to the thorn apple of our rubbish heaps only the flowers are larger and finer nearly 8 inches long.

8, Gilia pumila. Nutt,
a very tiny plant with phlox like flowers. Polemoniaceae

9, Solanum elaeagnifolium, Cav.
A very spiny plant, Coulter describes 2 of this nature. one of which has violet colored flowers as in our specimen, but on comparing it in the herbarium I found Coulter's plant to have a very horrid spiny calyx. and pinnate leaves, which is not our plant. This answers

plant. This answers the above name to the description in Gray's manual.

10, Oenothera pinnatifida Mich.
This also was a doubtful plant Meehan thought it was Oe speciosa, but agrees better with the description of Oe pinnatifida. It is very pretty, having bright purple flowers which last but a short time.

11. Coreopsis species?
I have not decided this yet. It is a very pretty little plant of the composite family with bright yellow flowers.

12, Tagetes lucida? Cav. a very fine plant covered with a profusion of yellow flowers. The above name

is of the nearest description to it. But T. lucida is said to have but 3 ray flowers while this has five. hence my doubts

13. Artemisia. Sage brush

This plant had no flowers and as there is so many of this genus I did not trouble hunting it up. They are scattered all over the country and are chiefly characteristic of the great sandy deserts of the South west. They possess a very bitter principle hence cattle will not eat them.

14 Medicago sativa L.

Alfalfa. The Indians cultivate this plant for forage by means

of irrigation. Mr Collins says of it that the roots of it will grow 6 to 8 feet underground in search of water

15 Lupinus sericeus, Pursh

A very elegant plant of the legumin[illegible]. It has racemes of bright blue flowers succeeded by silvery white pod which are pointed across showing the number of seeds in each pod

Santa Fe.

16 Castilleja integra, Gray.

A somewhat trailing plant sending up many branches which are erect these bear a profusion of bright scarlet flowers at the ends of the branch

which makes it very attractive. Nophulmus
Santa Fe

17. Arceuthobium Americanum;
American mistletoe,
A parasitic on different species of the coniferous family. Mrs Collins brought home specimens of the two kinds. both stammiate and pistillate. She thought the stam. foam, (the black form was a dead, form of the other but as is the way with nature having performed its part in the economy of nature it [illegible] darker, leaving the other [illegible] to mature the berries.

Santa Fe.

18. Pinus edulis, Engelm.

Piñon (Spanish)

Piñon or nut-pine of the Indians. A very interesting tree of the Pine family. Prof. Michaux thinks that the nuts are remarkably large. 19. Moss

20. inferior plant

This is all that was brought, except a small moss, interesting as being the only thing of its kind in the vicinity.

The collection though small is curious and interesting, and well exhibits the nature of the country in which they grow.

The leaves are all reduced in size as a rule, & many

and sometimes were scales.
They are also often covered with a hoary tomentose hari-
-ness. This is apparently the result of environment.
The plants are mostly small an inch or so to a span high.
It is natural to suppose that on ~~with~~ the arid sandy desert where many of the plants were found that vegetation would be sparse and starved, the leaves being small and the plants diminutive.
The hairy covering of the plants would very likely be a protection during the excessive heat of the day and in protection

against the cold of the night. While this is true with most parts yet we find the flowers often very brilliant and profuse.

Especially is this so in the Composite family which has a good representation in the southwest although the plants are small yet the flowers are wonderfully developed. Instances of Composites in this collection are the

Tagetes
Coreopsis
Artemisia
Senecio

This fact of starvation and abundance of flowers is quite noticeable

Hugh Miller notices somewhere in his autobiography, the striking appearance of a barren district on the West Coast of Scotland around the lower slopes of Bainloch of West Sutherland and the Orkneys and northern Hebrides. [illegible], of the amazing abundance of wild flowers while the lower parts of the plants presented a starved and stunted appearance.

And often when we see the beautiful profusion of the tropics we are at first thought tempted to think

that the tropics must indeed be beautiful (with flowers) But it is not so.

As we approach the equator and more luxuriant vegetable belts we find that plants go more to leaves, large forms and much say wood. The smaller herbs are often very small insignificant flowers. Take for instance the flora of South Africa of over 150 species of Pelargonium described I would venture to assert that not more than 1/4 of these bear bright or conspicuous flowers worth of cultivation.

we find magnificent orchids, and many beautiful flowers but with so much luxuriance of foliage that they are comparatively scarce.

This I mean applies to such places as has the food necessary for plants.

So that when we approach the poorer regions, either tropic or temperate. Sandy desert or barren hill we find Nature making a spurt as it were and producing abundance of flowers out of all proportion to the amount of foliage produced.

The sandy deserts of

The Sandy deserts of

the West. Southwest and Mexico are also well represented in the gummous plants. Chiefly Acacias and the like. These are usually thorny or spiny plants and often attractive flowers.

The

Afalfa
Hoffmanseggia
Lupinus

belong to this group. The others ~~all~~ have with one or two exceptions bright flowers. They are very interesting.

Nov. 21. 1873

Alex. Mac[illegible]

Cicuta maculata

I noticed that while dissecting the fruit of this, that it has a penetrating sweet aromatic odor. The taste is the same.

collected at Forked River Sept 3. 1893

11/21/93

Halesia Ellis

I wrote to Prof Britton concerning his proposition to change the name of this genus to Mohrodendron, and stating facts in the case.

I received an answer from him in which he admitted the blunder, and stated

that he would have
it corrected in the
Garden and Forest"
According the next week
the correction appeared
but to make matters
worse he has suggested
instead the name
Mohriadendron
such nonsense.
Mr Redfield the curra-
-tor of the Academy's
herbarium got very
irate over it and at
the last meeting of the
botanical section
criticised Prof. Britton's
action very severely.

11/21/93

I noticed a splendid sunset this eve. The sun, glowing like a great ball of fire sunk beneath the horizon at 20 minutes of five. A few minutes later the clouds in the west assumed a magnificent and glorious line. They formed as it were a great arch over the setting sun the inner line of which was distinct. Within this arch all was clear, but the sky took on a pea-green color and as if seen through a golden atmosphere.

The clouds streaked away to all points, the prominent parts being lighted up while the waves of the sea just above the crown of the

arch there was a dark
cloud the color of blood
its northern end had the
appearance of a dragon
head and threatened
to swallow ~~swallow~~
a smaller cloud in front
of it. Even while I
looked the whole mass
got darker and the
small cloud became
absorbed. beautiful
drapery hung along the
line of the arch, this
in turn became red
then the whole mass
assumed a light brown
changing to sepia then
to blackness.
The change lasted but
about 10 minutes, but
how glorious it was

how beautiful.
Such a phenomena often
shakes my doubts and
I ask myself is there not
a great Power behind it
all. Surely wonderful
"Even the heavens
show forth his glory"
Nov. 22. 1893

White [illegible] for a
[illegible]
[illegible]
and on the [illegible]
-ment covered by the [illegible]
[illegible] around the great
building [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
They [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible]
[illegible] trees. The Tops
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
branches, with [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

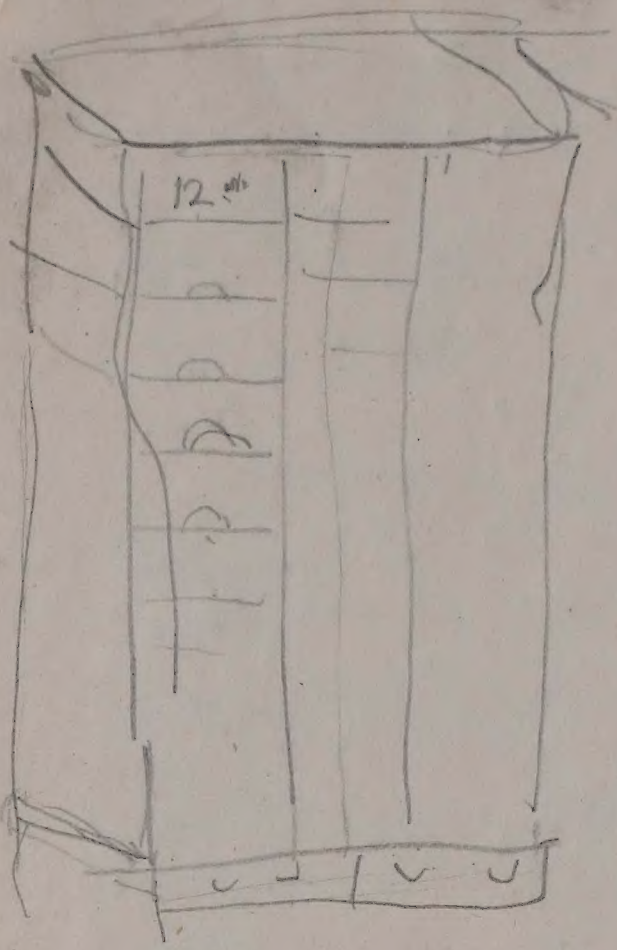
11/27/[illegible]

Daughter of Zion

2150. [illegible]
2253 [illegible] J. A. of B[illegible]

[illegible]

+ 2426 [illegible]
3083 [illegible]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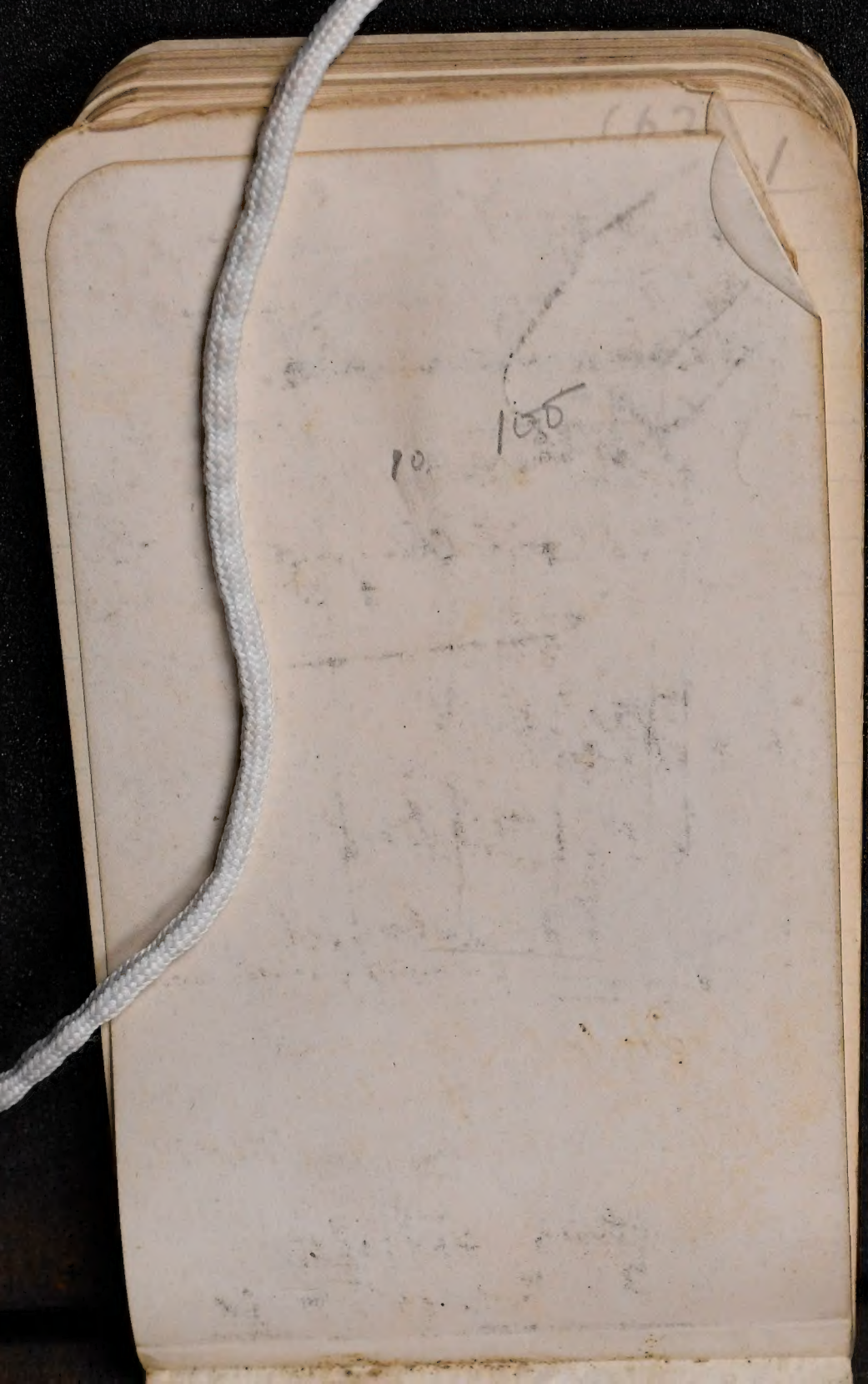

(62) 1

10. 100

Garret & Buchanan

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Holland. P.O
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